

SEDER-WEEKLY
GAZETTE

NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greeno
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Harber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Jr. of Gallatin.

From the Frankfort Argus.
MAJ. FLOURNOY AND MR. HISE.
On Thursday last, Major Flournoy and Mr. Hise, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, addressed a portion of the citizens of Franklin, at the Court House, in this place. The discussion was commenced by Major Flournoy. In relation to state policy, generally, he avowed himself in favor of the present system of Internal Improvement; provided, that the people should not be taxed to an unreasonable extent in prosecuting the system.

He declared himself a friend of the National Administration, and in his peculiar, felicitous, and clear manner, vindicated its principles, and proved conclusively the false prophecies of the great panic orators in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the ruin of the country which would inevitably follow the removal of the deposits, the Bank veto, &c. of Andrew Jackson.

But, said Mr. Flournoy, his competitor and the opposition, generally, deny that the prosperous condition of the country is at all attributable to the manner in which it has been administered by the powers that be. Oh, no. It is owing entirely to the interposition of a kind Providence. Admit it. But, said he, as it is "a bad rule that will not work both ways," suppose the predictions of the panic Senators had been realized, and war, pestilence and famine, had visited the land, and indiscriminate ruin and bankruptcy had been the consequence, would not the opposition have charged it all to the misrule of Andrew Jackson and his administration? Most assuredly they would. A kind Providence would have had no hand in that matter. Now, I do not intend to say that because Andrew Jackson is President, that that alone, has caused the country to flourish and prosper in such an eminent degree. But I do say, and I do believe, that the honest, straight forward and independent course, which has been observed in the administration of the government, by the present rulers, has conducted in an eminent degree, in bringing about our freedom from debt, an overflowing treasury, and every thing which constitutes us a great, growing and happy people.

Upon the subject of President and Vice President, he exhibited in bold relief, the inconsistency of the Whigs, in opposing General Jackson for the Presidency in consequence, avowedly, of his being a "military chieftain," and now supporting Gen. Harrison for the same office in consideration of his military qualities. The first is indeed a real "military chieftain" but the other is a "military chieftain" only in the imagination of the fanciful, "Whig Editors." The truth of this declaration was cordially responded to, by a large majority of the auditory—it is by the nation at large—and is in fact indubitably true.

He took a rapid, but clear and forcible view of the abominations of the defunct Bank of Nicholas Biddle—proved its corruption and dangerous influence in a republican government. He also showed that the abuse which had been incessantly poured upon our venerable President by the Bank aristocracy, for vetoing the bill to re-charter the Bank, only suspended the action of Congress for a short period, in granting it a re-charter, for that important question could be submitted directly to the decision of the people, in his re-election; and he made that the test question in that election, as did also, the people, in electing members of Congress, all in the same year. The result was, the re-election of Gen. Jackson by an overwhelming majority, with a decided

majority of the members of Congress coinciding with him in opinion upon that subject. And thus it would seem, as was remarked by Major Flournoy, that the people and not the President, gave the final blow to this hideous monster.—It is indeed true, that the Roman virtue, love of country, and incorruptible integrity of the "Old Chief" in throwing himself in the breach and interposing his constitutional prerogative, in vetoing this bribing institution, that we, and after generations, might have been made to feel (if we do not yet) the chains which were then forging for us.

Major Flournoy stated that Judge Clark had been invited by him to accompany him in the canvass, but declined.

Several other subjects were touched in a masterly manner by Major Flournoy during his speech, which were well received by the audience, as indicated by them in frequent and hearty cheerings.

Mr. HISE rose, and after a short exordium, by way of introduction to the citizens of Franklin, remarked, that, in following the example of his competitor, Mr. Wickliffe, who canvassed almost exclusively upon the subject of National concerns, he would have but little to do in state affairs, should he be elected Lieut. Governor; except on the death of the Governor, or an equal division of the Senate. But he pledged himself, should that contingency happen, and should the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. States apply to the Legislature, for permission to locate a branch in Kentucky, that he would veto it; believing as he does, that a large majority of the people were opposed to the Bank in its present shape, and not because he is opposed to the right of instruction as some gentlemen seem to intimate. In this avowing his sentiments upon this important subject, the people will vote adversely in voting for him. This he conceived to be the proper ground to assume in soliciting the suffrages of a free people.

With force of argument, and pearls of oratory, which we have seldom heard, Mr. Hise defended the principles and policy of the administration, and portrayed in vivid colors, the prosperous condition of the country growing out of it.

He reviewed the political course of Mr. Wickliffe, in a searching and powerful manner—convicted him of the most glaring inconsistencies, windings and twistings, and exhibited him to the audience in a most unenviable attitude.—For many years he was the champion of Gen. Jackson and his administration. At the same time, the decided enemy of Mr. Clay and his policy. Suddenly, he "turned a political somersault," denounced the President and the principles which he had so recently applauded, and extolled Mr. Clay and his policy, which he had so recently denounced!! And for what? Why, Mr. Clay and his friends are supposed to have the majority in this state, and "Cousin Charles" wants to be Lieut. Governor—and hence among other reasons, he attributed his change of political sentiment. Mr. Wickliffe acknowledges to Mr. Clay and his friends, continued Mr. Hise, that he exerted all his talents and influence in effecting the prostration of Mr. Clay, that like the hunch back, Duke of Gloucester, who stabbed Henry, at Tewkesbury, for the tender love he bore for Henry's Queen; and that he might have the happiness of giving her a better husband; so Mr. Wickliffe politically stabbed and prostrated Mr. Clay, for the love which he bore for Mr. Clay's constituents, the Whigs of Kentucky, that he might thereby have it in his power to give the Whigs a better and able statesman than Mr. Clay, his own dear self. That he was a "great sinner" in this respect; that he was a man of contrite heart and had sincerely repented for his past conduct; that a change of circumstances had altered cases; that, if he and his friends would make him Lieut. Governor, as "Cousin Ben" wished to go to Congress for a few years, that he would be a Whig, of Whigs—that he would advise the "Old Chief" and his administration, with more zeal, and effect, too, (notwithstanding he would be compelled to "cross his own tracks" in doing so) to a much greater extent than he had ever praised it. And conduct like this, said Mr. Hise, is what you call Whigism!! He admitted that there were many good democrats who had supported Mr. Clay; but he was sorry to see them in company with Blue Light Hartford Convention Whigs, Boston Federalists, Southern Nullifiers, &c. &c. none of whom agreed in any one principle, except that of uniform opposition to the National Administration.

Mr. Hise spoke with great force and feeling against the United States Bank, and all monopolies, as being at war with the genius of our government, with equal rights, and rights of the people, and the perpetuity of the government itself.—That the merchants of Kentucky were pursuing a very mistaken policy on the subject of the currency of the country, by supporting the Bank of the U. S. States, and the State Banks, instead of a hard money currency; that it was the true interest of the country, gradually, to discontinue the whole banking system, and substitute a gold and silver and mercantile credit by bills of exchange, &c. as the monetary system of the country, instead of banking monopolies, which have a constant tendency to favor the aristocracy of the country by making, as Gen. Jackson justly says, the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Mr. Hise said, that he appealed to the merchants to consider well this important subject; to discourage all Banks and encourage a hard money currency, because their own interests and the interests of the whole community required it at their hand; but if the merchants would not change their course

on this subject, he called upon the farmers and mechanics, the working men, the bone and sinew of the land, to arouse from their lethargy and save us from this ruinous banking system, which threatened the overthrow of the liberties and equal rights of the people, and was rapidly building up a Bank money aristocracy, as a kind of privileged order in the community. He warned the people in a glowing and eloquent manner, against a principle of the mis-named Whigs, in which they make self-interest, or what they imagine to be self-interest, the test of every political principle. Had our forefathers, said he, been actuated by this principle, instead of that of liberty, equality and independence, we should, in all probability, have still been the subjects of Great Britain. But instead of consenting to pay the inconsiderable stamp tax, tea tax, &c. without the right of representation, they declared their independence of the mother country and hurled defiance at her gigantic power, and after a seven years' war, finally achieved for themselves and posterity, a most glorious independence, and established a government of equal laws, equal rights, and equal privileges.

He spoke in exalted terms of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, and intimated to the Whigs his willingness to divide the spoils, by giving them, as they had recently become much enamored with military men, Mr. Van Buren, the consistent and inflexible democrat and friend of equal rights, as President, and that real "military chieftain," and tried patriot, Col. R. M. Johnson, for Vice President. During the whole of his speech, he was enthusiastically, and repeatedly, applauded.

When Mr. Hise concluded, Mr. Harvie rose and said, My friends:—Though I am not a candidate, yet I wish your indulgence whilst I reply to the speeches you have just heard. I came here, said he, with many of my Whig friends, to hear two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people of Kentucky, express their opinions on state policy; and instead of that, what have we heard? A tirade of abuse against the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, who are not present to defend themselves.

It has been intimated that Judge Clark, Mr. Wickliffe, and many other Whigs, are factionists; unprincipled opposers and revilers of their government, and supporters of the Bank of the United States, which is denounced as corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

My friends, said Mr. H. I am no reviler of the government; but of the administration. I make a distinction between the government and administration. I love the government; but despise the administration; the President, Kitchen Cabinet, and all. I am a Whig; but no democrat. I am no factionist. Were Chatham, and Fox, and Burke, and many other illustrious Whigs of Great Britain, and the American Revolution, factionists? How preposterous then, is the insinuation, that we American Whigs are factionists!

Is it any mark of principle, said Mr. H. far a man to denounce his competitor for one of the highest offices in the state, in his absence, as an unprincipled factionist? Is this the way that candidates for the highest offices in the state, expect to obtain the vote of the people of Franklin county. No, my friends; let them have their open and manly warfare. No stabs in the dark. No denunciation behind the backs of their competitors, as unprincipled factionists. This is not the way to secure the suffrages of the citizens of Franklin county.

Mr. Harvie avowed himself friendly to the right of instruction; and said were he a representative of the people, he would vote their will, or resign his seat; provided, it could be done without prejudice—and if not, then he would waive his own opinion, and vote the will of his constituents.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Harvie pronounced a high eulogium upon Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, and the Bank of the United States; but denounced the doctrine of the Southern Nullifiers in the most decided manner. He also declared that he, and many of his political friends sustained the President in his patriotic endeavors to put down the doctrine of nullification. Mr. H. said much more that we have not room to notice. He was much excited, and spoke with great vehemence and violent gesticulation.

Mr. HISE replied to Mr. Harvie, and said; that it was not his fault that he, and his competitor, did not discuss the questions which were agitated, face to face; that he had refused to become a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor until Mr. Wickliffe came to Russellville, the residence of Mr. Hise, and made a violent speech, denouncing and misrepresenting the President and his administration, and Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson; that he, Mr. Hise, had then immediately answered Mr. Wickliffe, defending the political course of the President and his administration, and of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson from the misrepresentations of Mr. Wickliffe, and exposing Mr. Wickliffe's own inconsistent, unprincipled, political course; that he then invited Mr. Wickliffe to accompany him in the canvass and discuss the questions together; but he declined; that Mr. Wickliffe's friends had not, therefore, as good grounds to complain of an exposure of his political course in his absence, as the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson had, to complain of the abuse and misrepresentation of them by Mr. Wickliffe, whilst they were absent discharging their duties in Congress. But, said Mr. Hise, this cry

of unfairness towards Mr. Wickliffe, and Judge Clarke, is a trick of the opposition. It is a part of the opposition tactics to deceive the people, and to denounce, vilify, and bully, every man who has the talents and firmness to expose the machinations of the Bank and money aristocracy, against the equal rights and equal privileges, of the great body of the people. For this purpose, they have their orators, and bullies to assail the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor at every point when they speak; whilst the Bank Whig candidates, for the same offices, traverse the state, denouncing and misrepresenting the President, Mr. Van Buren, and Col. Johnson, without interruption from any person. This was not the first time that he had been assailed in this way. Mr. Hise said the opposition, were mistaken, if they expected by such conduct, to drive him from an exposure of their fraudulent machinations against the rights of the people.

Mr. Hise said—It is no evidence of principle, for a man to fame, and foam and rant, and beat the table with his fist, and abuse his opponents, although he should call himself a Whig! "It is no evidence of principle," for a man to support the Bank of the U. S. with all its tribery and corruption, although he should call himself a Whig! "It is no evidence of principle," for a man to support a party whose panic orators of the Senate, endeavored by their incendiary speeches, (some of which were made on the Sabbath day,) to rouse the people to rebellion and revolution, and overwhelm the country with bankruptcy and ruin, for the purpose of forcing the people's President to bow his neck, to the dictation of a purse-proud Bank aristocracy, although he should call himself a Whig! "It is no evidence of principle," for a man to support a party, some of whose leaders, had instigated an assassin to destroy the life of a President who so firmly opposed their machinations against the equal rights of the people; although he should call himself a Whig! "It is no evidence of principle," for a man to support a party, whose leaders in Philadelphia and New York seized the Public army, and shot down the people, the democracy of the country, with the muskets intended to be used against their enemies, because those people, who were thus murdered, had the hardihood to vote against the purse-proud Bank aristocracy, although he should call himself a Whig! No, said Mr. Hise, the sacred name of Whig is prostituted, when applied to the pie-bald opposition, comprising the Hartford Conventionists and Blue Light Federalists under Webster, the audacious conspirators against the Union, under Calhoun and White, and the American system men, under Clay and Harrison. The grand object said he, of this pie-bald Bank aristocracy, is, to cheat the people out of their right to elect a President by their own suffrages, by throwing the election into the House of Representatives, and thereby "intrigue, bargain and management," make Daniel Webster President of the United States. Daniel Webster! a man who is a monarchist and consolidator; who violently opposed the government of the Union under the administration of the lamented Madison, during the whole course of the last war with Great Britain, voting against all supplies of money, provisions and clothing, to relieve our suffering citizen-soldiers, in the North-Western army, who, with the gallant Johnson, were covering themselves with wounds and glory, in defending our frontiers and protecting our wives and our children, from the brutality of the British soldiery, and the butcheries of their savage allies. Daniel Webster! a man, who has uniformly opposed one of the most democratic administrations that we have had since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and who declared in his place, in the Senate of the United States, last winter, during our difficulties with France, that he would not vote to entrust the President with three millions of dollars for our national defence, even if the enemy's cannon were thundering at the walls of our Capitol!! a sentiment which caused even Mr. Adams to exclaim, that Mr. Webster had but one step more to take, and that a natural one, which was, to join the enemy, and help them to batter down the Capitol of our country!!

Yes, fellow-citizens, said Mr. Hise, this is the man, that this pie-bald, Bank aristocracy, this would be nobility, who call themselves Whigs, are endeavoring to smuggle upon you as President, by running several candidates for that high office, and thereby, depriving you, of the choice, by your own votes, and throwing the election into the House of Representatives, when they expect to elect Mr. Webster by "intrigue and management, bargain and sale." It is for you, fellow-citizens to avert this national calamity, by uniting your suffrages upon a single candidate, and thereby preventing the would-be American aristocrats, from taking the appointment of President into their own hands.

We believe the foregoing to be the substance of the remarks made by the several speakers. Yet we are sensible that nothing like justice is done them, as we took no notes at the time, and have written entirely from memory. Should injustice be done any of them, in this hasty

sketch, upon being made sensible of that fact, we will make suitable corrections; but our object is to do all justice in the sentiments expressed on the occasion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
Mr. BRADFORD.—In the Gazette of the 11th inst., is a quotation from Professor Short's Introductory Address which requires a passing notice.

It must ever be a source of regret to a generous mind to see a talented and highly elevated individual suffer his reason to be so far swayed by passion, by prejudice, or by self-interest as to forget his dignity, and condescend to such a production. Though we cannot boast a personal knowledge or acquaintance with the author, yet common sense, as well as highly respected and honorable men have spoken his praise in our hearing—have represented him, learned, allable, bland—to say all in a word, a gentleman.—Judge then of our astonishment at the piece under consideration. Had the worthy professor condescended his remarks to his lecture room, we might have considered him playing the satirical orator for the momentary gratification of the student's his of sequacious satellites, and permitted it to pass without comment; but by publishing the handling of his scientific brain he has made it public property, and subjected himself to the scrutiny of the critic, the lash of the reviewer, and to the butt of the ridicule of satirist. We therefore hope not to give offense in the courteous and most respectful notice which we consider it our duty to take of this "unique" production.

"A set of empirics have risen up"—What is an empiric? We are aware that custom has attached odium to this word. But we believe the true meaning to be one who makes experiments in the healing art; and we further believe that all judicious physicians are, to a greater or less extent, empirics. Some, we know, are not at all empirical in their practice, for they first give calomel—and then calomel—and then what? More and still more calomel. We humbly trust not to offend these unempirical gentry by any remarks we may make as we can assure them we have no allusions to them. Our allusions are intended for men honestly in error, not "knavishly" so.

"By daring to associate its name with their system of quackery." The presumption of these ill-bred "steam doctors" is really astonishing. That they should dare to use the name Botany when it had the honor of being the name of the professors favorite study, is really insufferable!

"These unblushing and ignorant pretenders have raised a popular outcry against Calomel, Tartar, and other mineral medicines."—Against medicines we have raised no outcry. Against persons both vegetable and mineral, used as medicine, we have endeavored to raise an outcry that may be heard from Maine to Florida, and from Atlantic's shore to the far off West. An outcry that shall be to the walls of mineral schools and colleges, what the shouts of Israel's camp were to the walls of Jericho. An outcry which, we trust, shall continue until the Pharmacopoeia implements of disease and death shall be banished from the medical practice. "Knavishly concealing the fact, that many of the most deadly poisons known to us, are of vegetable origin." This is a serious charge to bring even against steam doctors.

Will the professor bring forward the name of one individual who has attempted to conceal this fact? Can he produce one such? If not, let the charge of knavery rest in the proper place. "Known to us." To whom? Not to steam doctors? (O no!) they have sought to do with them—but known to, and administered by, professor Short and his learned and worthy co-conspirators, to sons and daughters of disease under the spurious names of medicines.

This "these unblushing and ignorant pretenders" do not "knavishly conceal,"—I will not say cure of diseases." Will you not say cure, gentle sir? For what good reason will you withhold this word cure? Are you not aware that steam doctors have always been desirous,—that they are still desirous to bring the two systems of practice to the test upon their curative powers? Yes sir, truth, conscious truth, though in rustic garb, always seeks to give ignition, not as it relates to theories and technicalities, but to the power of doing good to the human family. We therefore beseech you not to withhold the word cure.

"By the aid of Lobelia the boiling couldeur, and Number Six, be steamed into eternity." Will the worthy professor make known to us the modus operandi, by which Lobelia and Number Six can aid the boiling couldeur in steaming persons into eternity? Otherwise some "steam doctor" may perchance think him guilty of untruth, even if he do not accuse him of it. As this "steaming to death" has been so long and so often harped upon we do hope to get something definite on the subject from professor Short.—"By a serious allusion to so absurd a mockery." Ay here's the gist of the whole matter. The professor would represent to the world that the Botanic practice of medicine is an absurd mockery, but his tears of this absurd mockery are too great to bear concealment; and even professor Short bears testimony in the next breath that it has gone up on the length and breadth of our land,—that it has pervaded country and city,—that it has raised its standard of presumptuous pretensions under the very portals of the sanctuaries of science." Ay, under the walls of Transylvania—that it has founded "schools for the systematic diffusion of its ignorance and errors."

Here the professor's fears, or his passions have put him at fault. Error may

be diffused systematically, but to diffuse ignorance in that manner would, we think, puzzle even professor Short. "Obtaining letters patent under legislative sanction for this new mode of murdering." By a parity of reasoning we suppose the Transylvania practice is the old mode of murdering, and as names do not alter things, we will, to please the professor, accept of this term, and only request that the people may have the opportunity of testing the benefits of each mode. That they may learn by experience whether steam, Lobelia and Number Six, are not as far preferable in this matter, as this powerful agent is in warring us over land with a speed outstripping the swiftness of the flight of birds, or stemming "the torrent of opposing rivers with more than a shark's impetuosity." But, "worst of all." This absurd mockery is "gaining ground every where and among all ranks." This admission fully accounts for all the alliterations discoverable in this "unique" production. For this admission the worthy professor shall have the grateful acknowledgments of every steam doctor who has not proved recent to his profession, or shelved himself in the foliage of a Beach. We regret that our limits prevent us from further attention to this most argumentative production. Should another philippic drop from the pen of the professor, we hope to have the pleasure of paying our best respects to it, as we have endeavored to do to the one now under consideration.

ANON.
TRANSMYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are:—Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUBAY; Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL; Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COCKE; Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON; Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor STUART; Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANOWITZ.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, in the lodging, food, light, and every requisite, and in some instances averaging, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Racer, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Bulletin, New Orleans; Recorder, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Savannah; Courier & Mercantile, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligence and Globe, Washington city.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.
JOSEPH PICKLIN.
Lex. June 30th 1836.—34.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful country residence upon the "Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Motion. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out houses; a spring of delicious water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve looms, to which is attached an excellent mill.
The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.
July 15, 1836.—38-1

\$60 REWARD.
AN AWAY from the subscriber in Lexington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a Negro woman named
POLLY,
About 25 years of age, dark complexion; high cheek bones, dull heavy expression of eyes, rather spare, large feet and thick ankles, generally person her stockings to the knee, about her ankles, and in conversation, or when bringing words with her, she sounds very broad; she was purchased from Mr. Ross of Madison County about three months since.
A reward of \$20 will be paid if taken in the county of Fayette, of \$30, if out of said county, and if out of the state, the above reward of \$60, by delivering her in Lexington or lodging her in any jail so that she may be recovered.
JAMES C. CROSS.
Lex. July 11, 1836.—36-1

The Richmond Chronicle will please insert the above three times.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT MANUFACTORY.**
GO. PARTERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his partner, Hiram Shaw, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of
N. & H. SHAW.
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.
They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.
NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-1

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY JULY 21 1836.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

IN FAYETTE.
HENRY DANIEL, *Caucus Candidate.*
WM. RODES, *do.*
FIELDING L. TURNER, *do.*
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr., *Called out by "Many Voters."*
WM. STANHOPE, *do.*
A. S. HIGGINS, *do.*
IN JESSAMINE.
Capt. GEO. N. FAULCONER.

A rumor commenced in this city on the evening of Monday last, that the Texan Emigrants, conducted by Colonel Wilson, had been captured by the Mexicans, and carried into Tampico. This rumor, with its inconsistency—without possibility of its truth—has continued to increase, although no one has been able to trace it to any source whatever. The Emigrants left Louisville on the 10th of July, and it would not have been possible for them to have shared the fate which is said to have befallen them, and for the news to have reached this place by this time. He who would thus wantonly harass the feelings of the wife whose husband is with the party, deserves the execution of all honest men. We feel no hesitation in asserting that the whole is a fabrication, got up by some enemy to the cause.

President Jackson has left the city of Washington for the Hermitage.

The capture of Jim Henry with his hostile Indians, which seem to be fully confirmed, will doubtless terminate hostilities in that quarter, and the whole military force can be now directed to the subjugation of the Seminoles.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON arrived in this city on Tuesday evening in the company of his niece, who had been at school in Philadelphia, and proceeded the next morning to his residence in Scott county. The Colonel was in high health, but a little fatigued from his rapid travel, having visited Philadelphia and New York since the adjournment of Congress.

We admit, in candor, our informant may have been mistaken in regard to the Virginia Senator Convention having declined to nominate Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; yet the Observer says the convention nominated the White electoral ticket to be run in that State. Will the Observer, in the same spirit of candor, say what Republican has proposed to barter his vote for our republican candidate for Governor, and receive in exchange a whig vote for Lieutenant Governor?

Mrs. Gums, the unrivalled vocalist, will give her best concert *this evening*, at Mr. Brennan's. She certainly excels all we have ever heard, and the lovers of music may be assured of a rich treat by attending.

Again we have a reiteration of the report that Gen. Houston has been superseded in the command of the Texan army. We do not give credence to the rumor, yet if any one is worthy of being his successor, we should say the Texan Government has made a judicious selection in Col. Lamar.

We are requested to state that Mr. Castor, the agent of the Washington Monument Society for the State of Kentucky, intends calling on the citizens generally and receive contributions from those who desire to testify their respect for the memory of George Washington. The amount of subscription is limited to one dollar. Those persons who have not already contributed their mite, will now have an opportunity to do so. Books for subscribers' names will be kept open at Mr. Brennan's, at Mr. Keiser's, and at Mr. D. Sayre's office. We need scarcely remark that so laudable an object merits the encouragement of every true-hearted American. It will be a monument to them as well as the illustrious dead, and serve as a memorial to future generations of the taste, the patriotism, and gratitude of the present age of the Republic. There can be no doubt of its completion, organized as the Society is, responsible and zealous as its members are, and feeling as every American must on a subject so well calculated to elicit all that is noble and grateful in his nature.

We have just heard from Frankfort, that a volunteer Company has been formed in that place, George B. Crittenden son of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was elected Captain, J. T. Campbell son of Maj. Arthur Campbell of Louisville Lieut. and W. H. Keene, Ensign. This company has been reported to the adjutant General and considered the eldest company of the Regt.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
FRANKFORT, JULY 16, 1836.

J. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Common-

wealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and the request of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the South Western frontier, a Regiment of Mounted Gunmen, Volunteers, to be composed of Ten Companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens, to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than a solicitation of their voluntary services. When the National honor or interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed that an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same explanatory displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister States, that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor,
AUSTIN P. COX,

Secretary of State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, JULY 16, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The accompanying proclamation of his Excellency the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, announces to the different corps of Kentucky troops, that a requisition is made on them for a Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, for the service of the United States, to continue in that service for six months, to be computed from the day of general rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

The Corps and Organization will be as follows: One Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, to be composed of Ten Companies, each Company to consist of not more than One Hundred nor less than Sixty-four rank and file, of able bodied, efficient men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Permission is given to each of the Volunteer Companies to elect their own Company Officers, and to prescribe their own uniforms, but the Governor and Commander in Chief reserves the right, and will appoint the commanding officers of the detachment, and will order a detail to be made of the other Field Officers of the Regiment. Each volunteer will provide his own clothing, horse, and trappings; provisions, arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. for active and efficient service, will be furnished by the United States.

The first Ten Companies organized and reported to me in conformity with the above regulations, will be received and constitute the corps to the exclusion of all subsequent applications; and the first company thus tendered, will have precedence, be entitled to the right of the Regiment, its commanding officer will rank all others of equal grade.

The troops will rendezvous in Frankfort, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, but any Company belonging to the Regiment, whose local situation may render it more convenient to join the detachment on its line of march, will be ordered to rendezvous at some point other than the place of general rendezvous in Frankfort.

The corps is destined for Camp Sabine the head quarters of Major General Gaines, of the United States Army, commander on the South Western frontier.

Generals of Divisions and Brigades are specially charged with the promulgation of this order; and all officers of every grade, are directed to unite and use their utmost diligence in filling the companies with as little delay as practicable. Reports of the progress made in furnishing the quota required, must regularly be made to this office weekly, as on the first intimation of a failure to raise the number of troops required, (an event which the Governor and Commander in Chief is not willing to believe, and will not anticipate,) immediate resort will be had for supplying such deficiency by draft, or ordering into service, independent of ruse, or misce, to fill the requisition.

By order of the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief,
P. DUDLEY, Adjutant General.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 18, 1836.

Kentucky has been called on for Ten Companies of mounted Gunmen to aid in protecting our South Western frontier. It is confidently hoped that the 3rd Brigade will occupy the high ground heretofore maintained by it in times of danger; and that one or more Companies of Volunteers will be immediately organized and offered for service.

Commandants of Regiments will see this order executed, and make weekly reports to me.

LESLIE COMBS.

Brigadier General, 3rd B. K. M.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 19, 1836.

The Commissioned Officers attached

to the 12th Regiment, Kentucky Militia, will be punctual in their attendance at the Lexington Hotel, this evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of aiding in carrying into effect the above Proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky.

ALVAN STEPHENS,
Col. 12th Regiment K. M.

From the Observer & Reporter,
TO THE EDITORS.

KNOXVILLE, 8th July, 1836.

Gentlemen:—The great Rail-Road Convention adjourned to day about one o'clock, and most of the Delegates have started home-wards. We invited our Southern friends to visit our State and examine for themselves into our vast resources in reference to their most pressing wants:—to see our growing hemp fields, luxuriant corn crops, and beautiful woodland pastures;—to behold our herds of fat cattle and droves of mules and horses—all of which are so important to their present comfort and future prosperity.

I am happy to inform you that many of them have accepted our invitation; some are now wending their way to the West, others will follow, and all, I hope, will be received with pleasure and treated with attentive hospitality, so that they may return home, gratified as well as improved by their trip.

From the beginning to the close of the Convention, the very best spirit seemed to animate all hearts. Party politics were neither spoken of nor alluded to. Nine sovereign States were represented, all anxious to promote their mutual, commercial, and social interests, and draw closer the bonds of union between and among them. When we first assembled, some little jealousy existed between North and South Carolina on one side, and Georgia and Alabama on the other, as to the route of the South-Eastern main stem of the Road. All this was finally adjusted and universal satisfaction given, by a series of resolutions offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky. after full and free consultation among the several Delegates. The substance of these was as follows:

1st. That the several States entering in the enterprise should have the right to commence at such points of the Road within their own territories, as they might choose, and first devote their contributions within their own limits. 2d. That Georgia should be admitted into the concern on terms of perfect reciprocity.

The route preferred by S. and N. Carolina, and that preferred by Georgia and Alabama, were both reported by the Delegates as entirely practicable, viz: To begin at the termination of the Charleston and Columbia Rail-Road, and pass through the South Western corner of N. Carolina by way of the French broad river to the vicinity of Knoxville; and to begin at Augusta, or rather at the termination of the Augusta and Athens Rail-Road, now constructing, and pass by way of the Little Tennessee or the Hiwassee valley, (most probably the latter will be adopted,) to the same common point in East Tennessee;—Kentucky to break ground at one or more of the points designated, within her limits, and all progress towards the main stem. By adopting this course, the South will be placed on equal terms, and Charleston and Augusta be left to compete, fairly and freely for our trade.

The advantages to result to Kentucky from this arrangement, are incalculable: 1st. It will open two or three ports on the Atlantic to our merchants, nearer to us than any other; which can never be blocked up or impeded by the frosts of winter.

2d. It will place us upon vantage ground, in comparison with the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in furnishing food and raiment to the South-Eastern States to compensate us for the oppressive disadvantages under which we now contend with those other Western States in furnishing, Louisiana and Mississippi penetrated as they are by large navigable rivers, while our streams, are too small to answer the same purpose, as early in the spring and late in the fall of the year.

3d. It will open other extensive and profitable markets to our hemp and woolen manufactures, and drive out the foreign article, by which N. and S. Carolina, Georgia and North Alabama, are now supplied. Every acre of our rich flat lands which produce corn and hemp, will be thus greatly increased if not doubled in value, and our hills capable of growing grass, will be brought into use, and be eagerly sought after, for cattle, sheep and other stock farms. The Northern or S. Carolina branch, you perceive, will pass through East Tennessee and N. Carolina; the Southern or Georgia branch, will cross the Tennessee river between the 30th and 36th degrees of N. latitude and open to us N. Eastern Alabama; and when connected, as it soon will be, by means of Rail-Roads, (for Alabama is alive to the project,) with the Coosa and Black Warrior rivers, enable us to penetrate with our provisions and manufactures through the very heart of that great and growing State, to Mobile. Place the map of the United States before you while you read this letter, and all that I have said will become palpable. Accomplish this magnificent work, and that it will be done I have no doubt, and our brightest visions of future wealth and happiness, will be more than realized. Let this great chain be thrown across from the South East to the North-West, and the Union is bound together in adamantine bonds. Pennsylvania will no longer be the key-stone State, but Kentucky and Tennessee will form the centre

of an arch which no earthly power can crush or destroy.

Will the North ever separate, without N. York? With the empire State of Pennsylvania give up the great West? Will Virginia and N. Carolina break off without Kentucky and Tennessee shall join them, and will the 4 North-Western States ever consent to have such troublesome customers on their South-Eastern frontier, as the hunters of Kentucky and red-men of Tennessee would be found to be, if a separation should take place?—Rely on it—complete this Rail-Road, and the watchmen of the Union from North to South and from East to West, will ever after cry "all's well."

Nothing occurred of an unpleasant character, during our session, except a personal controversy between Dr. Drake and Mr. Thomas of Cincinnati, as to the *paterly* of the enterprise, and this was speedily ended by the President, who pronounced the whole affair out of order. Mr. Moore of S. C. very well remarked, during the pendency of the altercation, that we had not assembled to determine whether Columbus or America's first discovered this great continent, but to devise the proper ways and means to make it valuable to the present and coming generations. By the way, the journals of Congress of 1829-30, show that Mr. Jackson of this State, at that time offered a resolution to have a survey made by the General Government of the present proposed route of this great work for the very object now in view. His resolution was referred to a committee, and pronounced an impious scheme, in his district.

Yesterday the citizens of Knoxville, and its vicinity, in addition to their united private hospitalities, treated us to a splendid dinner on White's hill, of which some four or five hundred guests partook. Gov. Hayne gave an appropriate and beautiful toast, preceded by a short speech.

Allow me to say, in concluding this hasty scrawl, that every thing was done that could be done, by the Knoxville Convention, to set the ball in motion. Which of the States will allow it to stop or linger by the way?

Yours, truly,
LESLIE COMBS.

P. S. I was informed by intelligent gentlemen, that the North Eastern part of Alabama now receives its supplies of merchandise, groceries, manufactures and provisions at an average of \$5 per 100 lbs. carried, and in 6 weeks' time. If this Rail Road is made, the first will be reduced to 1/4 of the above price, and in 5 or 6 days from either end of the Road.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[Public, No. 37.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, to act as the agent of the United States, in all matters relating to their stock, in the Bank of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to assume and exercise the agency and direction in behalf of the United States, over their property in the Bank of the States, whether the same be standing on the books of the bank in the name of the United States, or of the Treasurer of the United States, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby invested with the authority necessary for carrying into effect the duties of said agency, by voting in behalf of the United States at any meetings of the stockholders, and performing any other act in relation to the same which any stockholder would be authorized to do.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as agent of the United States, as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require—by the directors of the Bank of the United States, or by the trustees who shall have been, or may be, appointed, either by said directors or the stockholders of said bank, or in their behalf, or by such individuals as may have the custody, control, or possession of the books and effects of the same—with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation undivided, of the debts due beyond the same on account of said bank, of the moneys remaining on deposit, of the notes of said bank outstanding, and of the specie on hand on account of the same; and said Secretary shall have the same right as any stockholder to inspect and examine, all such accounts in the books of said bank, or of any trust arising out of or holding the effects of said corporation, as shall relate to the statements hereby required to be made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to receive and deposit in the Treasury of the United States, any dividends which may be made of the capital stock or of the surplus profits of said bank.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 38.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
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Approved, June 23d, 1836.
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[Public, No. 39.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

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JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 40.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 41.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 42.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 43.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 44.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 23d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 45.]
AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to receive the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he shall see fit to agree to; and also, to settle and adjust the claim for surplus profits, accruing on said capital stock on such terms as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive the amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as he may agree to.

JUST RECEIVED.
A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS EPSOM SALTS.
150 " GLAUBER DO.
75 " GUM ALOES,
75 " PULV. RHUBARB,
40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,
15 " GUM OPIUM,
12 doz. SWAINSON'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula,
5 bbls. Cold Express Castor Oil, superior, Penetration, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Sole wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Cheap side, near the North Br. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836.—29-31

GRAIN AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers, with all others that may want the following described Machine. That SAMUEL LANE'S ENDLESS CHAIN AND RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER AND GRIST-MILLING MACHINE, is now in use in some parts of Kentucky—(as well as in general use in Ohio and all of the Eastern States); and the machine are now building, in the city of Lexington by Sam. McNeekins (near A. Caldwell's Mill). He is anxious for me and will supply all demands for said Machines.

The Horse stands in a box and an endless chain passes under his feet, which gives motion to pulleys, &c. &c. The same is easily adapted to machinery; the power of one horse is able to move by his weight and strength, which both are here used; I do not say I know power out of nothing, but I say this mode has not been used before. I have for sale, Genl's Cast Steel Grist Mill, in use with the above power.

Major F. Demasters (a gentleman) is the owner of the patent right of the named machines in the county of Harrison, John Henderson owns Scott and Woodruff, Henderson & Cragg, Combs, M. R. Hale, Pendleton, and E. J. Grant, K.

sell and lease, on the balance of 41 cents, out of this state. ALVIN KYD, Lexington, July 21.—39-40

SADDLEBAGS LOST.

LOST yesterday morning, July 20th, between Lexington and Henderson's Tavern, on the Cole's road a pair of half worn SADDLEBAGS, containing a blue coat, with the owner's name written on the sleeve lining, and some other clothing. Any person who may have found the same, shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them in Lexington, with JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, July 21.—39-40

FAYETTE COUNTY, SC.

MADE UP by William Dunlap, 5 miles from Lexington near the Boonsborough road, a SORREL HORSE, suppose to be 4 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, bald face and one tied foot white, hoofs and paces, not shod, appraised to \$45, by James Ewing and Thomas McClinton, below me this 20th day of May, 1836. DAN. BRADFORD, J. P. A copy,—att. J. C. Rodes, clk. By Walter Rodes, &c

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, my tract of LAND containing about 600 acres, by one and a quarter miles east of Lawrenceburg, in Anderson county, on the waters of Baldy's run. There are three good dwelling houses, each house having its necessary buildings. There are two apple orchards of choice fruit, about 400 acres under fence, each farm having a plentiful supply of good yearling springs, all joining. There is also a good barn and stillhouse attached to the same. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see. July 21.—39-40

JOHN BOND.

NEW DRUG STORE.

JUST OPENING, in the new house, east corner of the Public Square, back of the Courthouse, an entirely NEW AND FRESH assortment of

MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Perfumery, Paints, Dye stuffs, &c. &c.

Among which are, Kerosene, Eucalypti, Strachine, Sulph. Morphine, Chloride of Lime, Hydrosulph. Calomel, &c.



TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in
his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—
From his long experience, having made the
principles of the TOILETTE, and his study, and per-
fection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that
the most fastidious will acknowledge themselves
gratified with his performance, as being all that
could reasonably desire.

Through his business, has much increased since
the public have become well acquainted with the
comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
that on that account they will be neglected, or
obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
and obliging aid in every part of the establish-
ment, and gives to the satisfaction of the whole, his
own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
both for Gentlemen and Young Men; and to
his part of the business will give his particular
individual attention.

To the philosophic among his patrons, he
will say, that if desired, he will cut the hair so
as to exhibit *phenomenologically* the intellectual
endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
Combs, Sticks, Cuffs, Collars, German
Pipes, Snuff Boxes, and Cigarettes, (a superior
article), Magnifying Glasses, Soap, and
quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes and Pow-
ders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and
Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine
assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top
Pieces (as assorted colors), fine Razors and Straps,
Children's Toys of every description, Toys,
&c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
gammon Boards and Chess-men; also Tapes and
Ladies' Mats, some fine Havana Cigars, Can-
dles, Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable
Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring
red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without
injury to skin or hair; and other articles too nu-
merous to mention.

G. W. T. has made of operating upon the
hair peculiarly his own, which gives unmis-
takeable satisfaction to those who submit their hair
to his magic manipulations, brightening
up the evening dulness of the hair, and
smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of age.
No description can do it justice—it must be tried
in the person.

In the year of the Toilette Saloon, the attention
of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
venient, healthy, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,
which gave general satisfaction last year,
but which have since undergone a thorough repair
and improvement; and are now ready in ad-
minister cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'
clock, a.m. to 10 p.m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he in-
vites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call
and extend the patronage, already so liberally be-
stowed upon him, for which they shall have his
thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Bath-
ing and Hair Dressing Business. Youth from 12
to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recom-
mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer
will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
ment already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington,
offer their services to the public as
Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs to remind the public, that
while in Europe, under the great masters of the
art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
LITHOTOMY, and now proposes to relieve
those afflicted with *Stone or Gravel*, by an opera-
tion, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Bren-
nan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT
OF LAND, upon which he now resides,
one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, con-
taining 130 Acres, all enclosed under good
fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine
young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfort-
able Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to
call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling
the first good offer.
W. T. MILES.
May 12, 1836.—20-1f

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES, having transpired,
which render it expedient for me to con-
clude an intended partnership with Ingersoll &
McClelland for the construction of the stone work
at the Mills, on Kentucky river.—The business
in future will be conducted in their names, and
they will be responsible for all contracts and busi-
ness connected with this work from the commence-
ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busi-
ness habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recom-
mend them to the company and the public.

JAMES COOK.
A. M. 23.—15-1f—*Dayton Dr. Herald.*

DAILY STAGE
FOR CINCINNATI.
THE stage on the direct route from Lexing-
ton to Cincinnati, will leave the office at
Bennett's every day at 10 o'clock P. M. and arrive
next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every
morning by six and arrive home evening by 10;
sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars,
the route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any
the route is now fine, the teams, coaches, and
drivers are not of inferior habits; teams well
broken and perfectly safe; coaches new and of
pleasant size and in no case will more than nine
passengers be admitted inside, no accident hav-
ing occurred on this route during the season so
far, is the only assurance we offer of the dispo-
sition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give
universal satisfaction and receive that patronage
which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ma

The Observer will insert 3ma and charge P & G.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, 2d. April
Term, 1836.
JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
cil and on his motion and it appearing to the sat-
isfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George
Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
of Merriman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E.
Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon L. Price,
John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his
wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife,
Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, David Dale and
phens and Polixeny, his wife, David Dale and
Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Holmes and
Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his
wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd.
Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American
Kintley and Milton Kintley, William L. Martin
and wife are not inhabitants of this Common-
wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—
it is therefore ordered that unless they the said ab-
sent Defendants do appear here on or before the
first day of the next July term of this Court and
answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be
taken for confessed against them; and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this State, for two
calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clerk c
10-9f By JOHN FLETCHER, c

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citi-
zens of Lexington, that he has returned to
the City, and may be found at the PINEHILL
HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy
to receive the calls of such as may desire his pro-
fessional services. He will remain in the city for
a few weeks only. March 4, 1836.—29-1f

"TEXAS"

For sale at the bookstore, at the Intelligence
office, "TEXAS," being a Historical Geographical
and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES
duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY JUSTIN HOLLEY.
PRICE, : : : : : \$1.50
Lex. May 30, 1836.

WAY CAR.

A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morn-
ing at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave
Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30-1f

The Day is Fixed.

ON the 21st July, the most magnificent scheme
ever drawn in the United States, will be de-
cided. Tickets will soon be scarce, and early
application should be made to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.

Where all orders by mail receive the same atten-
tion as personal application.

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2.

Scheme consisting of only 7140 Tickets.
PRIZES—\$100,000—
\$25,000; \$10,000; \$7,500; \$4,000; \$2,500;
\$2,000; 2 of \$1,500; 31 of \$500;
31 of \$300; 31 of \$200, &c.

Tickets \$50—no Shares.
For the town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Alex-
andria, Va., on Saturday, the 23rd July.

SCHEME.
\$30,000; \$10,000; \$8,000; \$4,000;
\$3,000; \$2,500; 100 of \$1,000!!!
10 of \$500; 20 of \$300; 81 of \$200, &c.

Tickets at only \$10—Shares in proportion.
A variety of Schemes are being drawn constantly—
Tickets varying from \$5 to \$10. The Nos.
are received in Louisville eight days from the date
of the drawing—and forwarded immediately to
all customers. Do not forget to address

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform
the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that
he is ready to execute, all orders in the above busi-
ness with neatness and on the most reasonable
terms.

HOUSE PAINTING,
neatly executed in all its various branches, both
out and inside. Inside painting done in lively
or dead colors; and washing inside walls in dis-
temper colors; warranted not to rob off.

SIGN PAINTING.
All orders for plain, gold, or ornamental signs,
thoroughly received and punctually attended to.

Also,
IMITATION OF FANCY WOODS
AND MARBLES;

Paper Hanging and Landscape painting on walls
or fire-boards, in oil or distemper colors; clean-
ing and varnishing all kinds of Oil Paintings or
Engravings; painting and gilding Picture Frames;
Japaning and Polishing; Translucent Win-
dow Blinds or Fire Screens painted; Gilding and
Glazing, Cutting Glass to Frames or elsewhere;
Transferring Engravings to Ladies' Work Boxes,
or elsewhere, as may be requested—together with
such various other kinds of work, as may be called
for.

The Subscriber is recently from the City of
New York, where he has had several years expe-
rience in the above branches, he therefore thinks
himself competent to execute all orders in his line
to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor
him with a call. If he should not be able to give
satisfaction to those who may employ him, there
will be no charge.

His Shop, until further notice, is at Mr. J.
Beach's Coach Repository, on Main street.

JAMES ANDREWS.
N. B. All orders for the country, thoughtfully
received and promptly attended to.

Lexington, June 21, 1836.—32-1f

FRESH FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a su-
perior brand, in barrels and half barrels, for
suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for
sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt
No. 1, together with an excellent assort-
ment of the very best Family Groceries for
sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port
No. 1, do. do. do.
300 Madras, No. 1, do. do.
for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber generally to his friends and the
public generally for past favors, would re-
spectfully inform them, that after having been en-
gaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15
years, he has been compelled, in consequence of
the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some
measure, his business. He has therefore just re-
ceived, and will keep constantly on hand a com-
plete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:
50 Sacks COFFEE,
20 Barrels No. 3 RICE, fresh 1835
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Dimes Eggs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
superior quality,
7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted
sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SU-
GAR. A complete assortment of GROCE-
RIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on
hand, low for Cash, or five Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from
forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the
leaf, of a first rate quality.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on
hand as usual.
Lexington Jan 1, 1836.—1-1f \$1*

MONEY LOST. Lost in
the town of Frankfort, on the morn-
ing of the 1st inst. between Weisiger's tavern
and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed pack-
et containing THREE THOUSAND DOL-
LARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,
probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louis-
ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes
doubled in the middle, and as may be recollected
by the subscribers, as follows: "\$3000
payable to the order of the Lexington Branch Bank,
given by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the
order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person
who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dun-
ley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in
Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by
taking notice of whom they receive notes of the
above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. near 19-11-1f

Emporium of Fashion.
Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing
Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the
public generally, that he is now receiving
a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING
Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive
variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's
ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear,
with every description of Fancy Articles in his
line, rather superior to any thing offered in this
market. They were brought in from the East with
great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the
same material. The clothes were manufactured
expressly for him, and are warranted to be in
the height of the fashion, and in the best manner

SHIRTS.
Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain
and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-
lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold
Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears,
Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's
Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
A new style of Stocks and Silk Bo-
soms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
Super Silk Frocks and Pants for
Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
Super Bombazine Dress and Frock
Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing
of all varieties.

Which he will make up to order, in the most
fashionable and best style of workmanship.
Orders from a distance shall be promptly attend-
ed to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage
heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of
the same.

(?) The Fashions, punctuality and neatness
of work, shall be faithfully attended to.
Lex. April 26, 1836.—17-3m

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BBL'S. Mackwell, No. 2,
4,000 LBS. Bacon, (to be sold from one
lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hog-head superior quality SUGAR.
R. GRAY.
Corner of Limestone and Water streets, be-
tween Dr. McKim's Hotel and the upper end of the
market house.
April 23, 1836.—16-1f

JABEZ BEACH.
A This Coach Repository opposite General
A. Conb's, on Main street, respectfully informs
the citizens of Lexington, that he has now on the
way, and expects to receive, about the middle of
May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N.
Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Bug-
gies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured,
that the Carriages are made of the best materials,
and in the first style of elegant and Substantial
Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop,
and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and
has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his
customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in
Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-
ated on Dr. McKim's Creek, a navigable
stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at a
mouth the town of Pownatan is laid out, com-
manding a fine harbor. The above tract was se-
lected for the proprietor by persons familiar with
every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-
ture of oak and timber land, and is the finest
that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,
all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses
paid. It is recommended to persons desiring to
emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-
pense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835.—35-1f

NOTICE.

A meeting of the board of Directors of the
Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE
DOLLARS per share be made on the stockhold-
ers, payable on the first Monday in June next.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary,
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.
A well known three story BRICK
HOUSE on Main street, occupied
formerly by Morrison and Baxter, and at present
by Messrs. Jones and Wright as a Dry Good Store,
this extensive property, 30 feet front, running
back to Water street opposite the Rail Road
Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage
house and other buildings; forming altogether a
most valuable possession for stores and family re-
sidence. For terms apply to my residence or on the
premises.
LUCY D. GAYLEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, 1836.—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manu-
factured by L. W. Smith expressly for family
use—warranted superior. For sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

FIRE.
RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lex-
ington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or
country. Specifications in writing, to be left
with the subscriber.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836.—22-1f

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber's respect-
fully informs his old
customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has removed
his CABINET SHOP and
Dwelling House to the stand
immediately occupied by J. J.
Sheridan, on Main Street,
immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where
all articles in his line of business can be had on
short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-
ing to purchase to call upon him.

FANNY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS
made to order on short notice.
SEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835.—2-1f

NEW STORE.
(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wal-
lace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's
Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has just received from the City of New York, a
complete assortment of

Dry Goods.
suitable for the present season, and having formed
an agency in this City, to purchase and import
his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced
prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,
of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do
Violet do; Brown do
Crested Brown—new style
Bottle Green, Polish do
Bottle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cadei Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassimere; Double do
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbotford Plain—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other
description.

Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description,
quality, and price.
Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than
ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR
QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
BEST QUALITY; Pomello, Morocco, and Kid
Pumps;
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats,
d Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine H'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins
Dimity
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Bleached Batton, and Flannel do
Cotton Umbrellas, (a heavy article for negro
shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Moro-
cco, Kid, and Kid lined Pomello.
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every
description.
Together with a full and complete assortment of
in his line.
J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New
Goods every six days. Merchants from the
country are respectfully invited to call, as they
can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,
with carriage.

Lexington, Ky. May 27, 1836.—25-1f

KENAWHA SALT.
A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just
received and for sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

Stimulating Liment No. 1,
AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING
LIMENT, No. 2,
Manufactured and sold by N. L. Lewis, whole-
sale and retail.

THIS LIMENT is celebrated for its
soothing and stimulating qualities, to those
who are in pain. It has a decided advantage
over all other Liments, known, as it is not so
volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the
articles of stimulation from swarming from the system,
and when the absorbent vessels take up the solu-
tion of the Liment, it puts the system into
action, and then the covering is thrown off, and
perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the read-
ers, what has been done with the above article,
and how relieving those who have used it, who
were sorely afflicted with pain.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's
Liment, believe it to be as good as to recom-
mend it.

D. L. R. CUNNINGHAM, M.
DR. WM. CONSTANCE,
DR. W. M. GIFFIN,
DR. C. N. LISK.

The above Liment, is a general assortment of
BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE
BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Street,
H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, to devote his
time to the Botanic Practice of Medicine,
and to the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,
all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses
paid. It is recommended to persons desiring to
emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-
pense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lexington, June 21.—32-3m

WANTED TO HIRE.
A NURSE, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire
at the Kentucky Gazette office.
July 14.—37-1f

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

COMPRISING a very general assortment of
Clothing, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; a-
mong which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassi-
meres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and
Ladies' Bonnets, Bouts and Shirts—Also, Hard-
ware, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite
their customers to call and examine.
April 2, 1836.—13-1f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

**JUDGE MAYES & HORACE E. BLAN-
CHARD,** having associated themselves in
the practice of the LAW, at the Fayette Court
House, will attend to all business entrusted to
their care with zeal and promptitude.
Lexington, March 1, 1836.—9-1f

**NEW
FURNITURE WARE ROOM.**
THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati,
having increased their stock of Furniture,
have the pleasure of offering a large assortment,
and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-
able their customers to furnish themselves on as
short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere.
They have now on hand and will continue to man-
ufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various
patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centre do do do
Per do do do
Enclosed from Station
Lodging House, Bookcases,
Extending Hall and Sideboard Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved
plan, tried and approved; with all other ar-
ticles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral
calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of
Eastern made PIANO F